

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

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WE occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

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THE BUGLE.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A Wise Conclusion.

The Pittsburgh Commercial Journal is turning the late whig defeat to profitable account. The Editor rightly divines its cause, and comes to very desirable conclusions thereon. The following paragraphs are from different articles on the topic, in that paper.

"For our own part, patience and our capacities of endurance, have been wholly exhausted in the labor of standing by the South, to witness the South stand by and succor, and give victory to our opponents. We will no more of it."

"Our complaint is, that the Whigs, with their eyes open, perilled their success at the North to conciliate the South—as the sequel shows, they sacrificed themselves at the North to sustain and adhere to the South, and after all, the South has abandoned the Northern Whigs."

The Southern plank in our platform defeated us at the North, without securing the confidence of the South.

Our reputed affiliation, through Seward, Greeley, and Johnson, with the Abolitionists, authorized the Southern Whigs to turn their backs on us, notwithstanding we adopted a National Platform that was perfectly satisfactory to the South. What follows? We can have no partnership with the South which does not invest the South with all the capital stock, complete control and management of the business, and the whole of the profits.

The proof of this is before us.

We have been a tolerably obedient Whig; certainly we have strained moderation and quarreled with conscience, to fight the battles of the South, in times past, but we stop square, at this disclosure of the terms of future partnership. We hope the Whigs will begin without delay to review the ground and take their stand.—Like the bumpkin who wanted a coat of any color, didn't care what, so it was red, we are very indifferent what course the Whigs take, so it is North."

That is right good brother. A clear confession, and one that any whig or democrat, who has any conscience, may make as well as you. But don't forget your good resolution, and the North along with it, when the next election comes.

It always brings a crisis, and few men can resist the temptation "just for this once."—Keep your "square" position, and you will secure self-respect and a good reputation, if not political success.

Another Jerry Trial.

The following notice of a trial which occurred in Syracuse lately, is from the Star, published in that place. Its tone clearly indicates that if Syracuse has citizens who are ready at all hazards to rescue men from slavery, it has also some spongy supporters of the institution.

Suit was brought by the Abolitionists in the name of their King "Jerry" for assault and battery upon him by Russell R. Lowell, John H. Brand and others. The defendant assisted the U. S. Deputy Marshall Allen, in arresting and holding in custody the leader and idol of the Abolitionists, the aforesaid Jerry, on the 1st of October, 1851. All were prosecuted for the participation in that affair.

On the trial they justified under the warrant issued to Allen for the apprehension of Jerry in pursuance of the Fugitive Slave Law. It was proved that they acted under this authority and that no unnecessary injury was inflicted on Jerry by those engaged in his arrest.

His Honor, Judge Pratt, overruled the objections made to the warrant and held the law to be Constitutional and the process valid. The defendants were accordingly acquitted and Abolitionists will have to pay the cost.

The learned Judge read these poor deluded fifth scavengers and negro worshippers a lesson which they may not forget.

B. Davis, George F. Constock and James R. Lawrence, Esq., acted as counsel for the defendants, and D. D. Hillis, Charles B. Sedgewick and James W. Nye, Esq., for the plaintiff.

Thus ends Farce No. 2.

NEW SLAVE STATES.—The people of Texas are discussing the subject of a division of their state. They have already, as our readers will remember, contracted with Congress for the admission of four, from their territory, with slavery.

Greeley and Giddings.

If the Whig defeat has stirred the ill will of the Tribune against Mr. Giddings, it seems also to have provoked it to love, and good works in other directions, as witness the following:

—And what more of the future? We shall, if possible, more earnestly and actively than hitherto commend the principle and policy of the HOMESTEAD BILL to popular acceptance and speedy adoption by Congress. If our Artisans and Laborers are denied opportunity to work in the Cities and Manufacturing Districts, unless at European wages, it is so much the more necessary that there be land proffered them somewhere on which to grow food for their children. A laborer driven out of a city or village by want of work is very unlikely to have the means of buying land in addition to the cost of removing his family thither; and the fact that he has no money, so far from being a reason for denying him land, is another additional proof that he needs and should have it. But we will speak of this again.

—And then on another point: "Doctor," said a querulous, suffering invalid, who had paid a good deal of money for physic to little apparent purpose,—"you don't seem to reach the seat of my disease. Why don't you strike at the seat of my disorder?"

"Well, I will," was the prompt reply, "if you insist on it;" and, lifting his cane, he smacked the invalid on the forehead.

The political as well as moral distempers of our country have to a great extent their source in grog shops and alcoholic dissipation. And, since the decks are now cleared, and there is no longer ground for apprehension that we shall thus "ruin the Whig party," why may we not go in hearty and unembarrassed for the MAINE LAW?

Habeas Corpus Act.

H. F. Atkins communicates to the True Democrat, the following item in the history of the passage of this famous act.

Bishop Burnett relates a curious circumstance respecting the origin of that important statute. "The Habeas Corpus Act" was carried," says he, "by an odd artifice in the House of Lords. Lord Grey and Lord Northington were the tellers. Lord Northington being a man subject to the vapors, was not all the time attentive to what he was doing; so a very fat lord coming in, Lord Grey counted him for ten, as a jest at first; but seeing that Lord Northington did not observe it, he went on with his miscounting of ten; so it was reported to the house, and declared that they who were for the bill were the majority, though it indeed went on the other side; and by this means the bill passed the House."

On Saturday last, says the Cleveland True Democrat, the Court sentenced a young lad, Charles Douglas, who was arraigned for stealing 68 cents, to be sent home to his parents at Harrisburg, Pa., and also to be provided with clothing. The poor fellow had been imprisoned some two months. When he came to our city he was friendless and penniless, and was obliged to steal to get his living. No one, we are sure, will object to his sentence."

Certainly not. The only fault to be found in the prisoner, is that he was not sent home before his two months imprisonment. Crime, expense and temptation, would have been saved.

In 1788, only 64 years since, 640 acres of land, embracing a large part of the present site of Cincinnati, was purchased by Matthias Denny, for \$949.

ITEMS.

A Southern Commercial Convention will assemble in Baltimore, on the 18th of December. 2,656,800 three cent pieces were coined during the last month.

The Anniversary of William Penn's landing was celebrated in Philadelphia, on the 8th inst. The first frame building in Buffalo, was erected 53 years ago. At Brunswick Georgia, the polls were not opened, the people thinking none of the candidates worth voting for.

One hundred marriage certificates were issued in Boston, week before last. The Liberians are turning their attention to the cultivation of cotton. Mexico contains 1,662,044 inhabitants. New York city pays \$1.31 cents per meal for her Aldermen—and one cent and two mills per meal for her paupers. The Methodists have recently formed their first annual conference in France.

THE SLAVE CASE before Ingraham has been decided, as we feared, for the claimant, and Thomas Brown has been sent to a life of slavery. At the adjourned hearings on Friday afternoon, and again on Saturday, the claimant Andrew Pearce, brought forward several new witnesses, from Cecil County, who swore to his claim and the identity of the colored man, whom they call George Bordley. Some of them testified that they had hired him of Pearce, and others that they had known him in Pearce's possession as his slave, and all were positive of his identity. As no testimony could be brought by the defense, after a few remarks by D. P. Brown, Esq., the Commissioner pronounced the prisoner to be the slave of Pearce, the papers were made out and another human being, with the rights and the destiny of a man was doomed to the hopeless brutality of slavery.

The Commissioner's office and the avenues to it were thronged by a crowd of persons interested in the case, and every countenance, excepting of the parties to the man-hunt, seemed to wear a look of sadness and sympathy at the unhappy fate of the poor man.—*Pa. Freeman.*

YESTERDAY'S Journal, in an article headed "British Morals and American Progress," quotes the following from the London Times:

"Though, in the affairs of a great empire, occurrences may arise which the severer laws of morality condemn, yet the feelings and convictions of the people of England scorn and repudiate political advantage purchased at such a price, and in these times no Englishman would dare to see his country at the expense of a public wrong."

Upon this the Journal remarks: "Would that we could say so much for the statesmen of the United States." And we may add, would that we could say as much for the politicians of our own section of the United States—that they would "scorn and repudiate" occurrences "which the severer laws of morality condemn"—and all "political advantages purchased at such a price"—that no American citizen would dare to serve his party "at the expense of a public wrong!"—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

From the Christian Press.

A New Era.

With the death of Daniel Webster, and in the late election, we think we behold the close of an era in the history of our country. An entirely new scene is opening before us. Calhoun, Clay and Webster have carried down with them to the grave the world in which they lived, and of which they were the animating spirits. Their advent upon the scenes of American politics marked the commencement of an era, and at their death it has closed. The late election has settled, and for aught we can see, conclusively, and forever, the fate of Mr. Clay's American system. The great idea of his life and of the party which rallied round him, belongs already to the past, and has been laid to sleep in the tomb of its originator. Calhoun, the mighty commander of Slavery's hosts; and Webster, lured like the eagle from the skies by the glitter of a bauble, and impaled by the southern spear; they are gone—and among all the friends of Slavery there are none to wear their armor.

The political drama of half a century is played out. *Exeunt omnes, and the curtain falls.*

The future is ever growing up in the present, and we have the eyes to behold. What then is the character of the buds which are springing around us, what the characters which promise now to be soon in the ascendant?—Could we rightly forecast the future—we could count with some accuracy the chances against and in favor of the triumph of Liberty and right in the now opening scene. In the political heavens what stars are setting now, and what are those which are rising heralds of the coming day? The South sits in her widowhood, without one great mind to lead her, as utterly bereft as fallen Jerusalem, weeping over departed greatness, glad to fawn on a fourth-rate man of the North, if he will only save her from ruin. Within the last two years every prominent and pledged defender of Slavery or southern policy, especially of that true embodiment of southern sentiment, the Fugitive Bill, has found his influence diminished and his fame eclipsed as if the mark of Cain were on his brow; and at this moment every leading mind of the North, all those who are sure to influence the destiny of the country for the next twenty-five years, are strongly anti-slavery. Those who followed the fortunes of Clay and Webster have discovered, too late, that they held a barren scepter in their grasp.

"No son of theirs succeeding" the succession is broken, and they are laid aside. The intellectual chieftains of the political world are anti-slavery men, and they sway the country.

Again: the influence of every distinguished minister of the land, who a short time ago drank so eagerly of the wine of southern abominations, is waning as rapidly as the light of a setting sun. It were perhaps invidious to name them, but the power of many once mighty is smitten with a wasting consumption, and they are already virtually gone.

The ministers of this land who are now rising most rapidly and surely to a position where they will control public sentiment, are strongly and actively opposed to Slavery.

The newspapers, also, which have ruled the last quarter of a century, find that their mission is nearly over. Like the N. York Observer, they seem suddenly tempted of Satan into a position where, by one false step, they shatter and blot the labor of years, and a reputation painfully won. Money and support such will undoubtedly still have, but they will be read and admired by those who are passing off the stage, not by those who are coming on. Their influence over events is swiftly passing away, and journals which consecrated to freedom and righteousness are already swaying the public thought.

The literature of the country is wrested from the possession of the slave power.—Uncle Tom's Cabin has rendered impossible a literature for America which shall sustain northern institutions. That book will draw into its wake the lighter literature of the country with a power which cannot be resisted, for years to come. The force which drives on Uncle Tom, is far mightier than steam power. Millions of human hearts all mightily beating together, leave him up and forward with a life stronger than that of the ocean swell, and he cannot be stayed in his career any more than the sweep of the tide, or Niagara at the crest of the fall. Uncle Tom sweeps on, crashing over "Aunt Phis-

is Colin," "Life in the South," and such small things thrown in his way, like a Collier's steamer over a fleet of bark canoes, not knowing that they are there.

The literary and educational institutions which are most rapidly rising to eminence, are those which sympathize most strongly with the right and the true; and those which are withering and wasting away, or clinging to a sickly and dubious existence, are those which stand aloof from human liberty and pure Christianity. Such stand with rich endowments and professors, all ready to teach, and doors wide open for students, and yet a drag net thrown over the country catches scarce enough to sweep the silent halls.

Lastly, the great centre of this nation's power, or which is quickly to be such, is becoming more and more in favor of universal freedom with every beat of human hearts which throng it.

God is laying, in this Western valley, the foundation of that palace where the reigning influences of this country are to dwell, and no lover of Slavery will wield a scepter there.

Election of Gerrit Smith.

The election of Gerrit Smith as a Representative to Congress, by an overwhelming majority, is among the most extraordinary political events of this most extraordinary age—not that he is not worthy to fill, and entirely competent to fill, and able greatly to adorn, even the highest office in the gift of the people—but in view of the fact, that, whether pertaining to the Church or the State, he is a radical of the radicals, "ultra," "disorganizing," "infidel," and "traitorous" to the utmost extent, according to the popular nomenclature of the day.

What is especially singular, is, that he exercises his election to Whigs and Democrats, who gave him a strong support, in the face of all his heresies—with what consistency we are too obtuse mentally to understand. He has nearly 1000 majority in his own county, Madison, carrying every town but one. In one township, Smithfield, he has 242 votes, against 35 for Tenneyck, Whig, and 24 for Hough, Democrat. In Oswego, it is estimated he must have had the votes of 775 Whigs, and 823 Democrats, in addition to the abolition votes. It is every where known, that Mr. Smith denies that there are any slaveholding guarantees in the U. S. Constitution, and that he maintains the illegality of slavery in every part of the land; and so he will continue to vote to be faithful to the Constitution. Will the oath he refused to him on that ground, or will his right to a seat in Congress be contested? His appearance at Washington will doubtless make a "sensation," as well as that of Mike Walsh, the representative of the race and rowdiness of the city of New York. At the late "Jerry Rescue" celebration at Syracuse, Mr. Smith offered and advocated the following among other scathing resolutions:—

"Resolved, That Slavery is to be overthrown, not by speeches and writings which, however learned and eloquent, add not its legalization, and therefore its respectability; but by a regenerated public sentiment, which shall assign to slavery its pre-eminence place among piracies, and to slaveholders their pre-eminence place among pirates."

Mr. Smith next December, is to take his seat with some of these "pre-eminence pirates"; and it will afford him matter for curious speculation as to how it happens that he and they are equally entitled to the representative position in Congress. On his theory not one of them ought to be allowed a seat in that body—at least, not for the purpose of representing slave property. Now, as there are not less than twenty-five members from the South, who stand on the floor of Congress in virtue of what is called the three fifths representation, we submit, that among the earliest efforts of Mr. Smith, after taking his seat, one should be for the expulsion of these "piratical" intruders from the House of Representatives! Let him make a proposition to that effect, and we will guarantee that a refreshing hurricane of excitement will be the consequence. But it is not for us to mark out his course. "He is of age," and will speak for himself. We believe he does not fear the face of man, and will dare to do his whole duty, as it shall be clearly revealed to his own mind, be the odium or peril what it may.—*Liberator.*

The N. Y. Herald says of this event:

A LOVING PAIR.—Gerrit Smith and Joshua R. Giddings—the one the guardian of Fred. Douglass; the other the particular terror of Horace Greeley, but both rank abolitionists, will form a striking feature of the next Congress. It is due to Gerrit, however, to say that he is a practical philanthropist, notwithstanding his crazy crochets of abolitionism, free farms, free property, women's rights, socialism, and the Maine liquor law. Gerrit is a fanatic, but Joshua is a demagogue.—Smith has been fleeced by his kind friends of his money and his lands; but Giddings makes his constituents pay the piper. There is a great dissimilarity between them; but they will form a leading pair in Congress.

Caution to Southerners.

A friend who has just returned from the North has made us acquainted with a fact which should be known to every southern merchant and traveler. While on a trip from New York to Boston, on the steamer Day State, he encountered in the stowaways allotted to gentlemen for sleeping, a strapping dandy negro, who divested himself of his garments with an air of superiority and turned in his berth, while gentlemen had to seek quarters less comfortable. It is coming to a nice pass when such things as these are tolerated, and we hope, in order that an unimpaired public may guard against the said line, that our exchanges will pass this fact around. Remember! Steamer Day State, running from New York to Fall River, accommodates

negroes and then white men have the privilege of taking the refuse.

Oh "Despot! despot!" as a certain old lady used to say; what a terrible thing it is for people whom God thought worth coloring to presume to travel on the same boat with gentlemen!—miserable white-skinned creatures that were not considered worth the dyestuff that would have been required to color them.

The colored people may toil from sun to sun to support those effeminate creatures called gentlemen, who are not capable of supporting themselves; they may make and wash their clothes, cut and curl their hair, shave their faces, cook their food, brush their boots, be their concubines in the dark, as the number of yellow people bear witness, but then to think of traveling on the same boat! What horrible impudence!—*Pleasure Boat.*

Slavery in California.

The California Christian Advocate relates an incident which recently occurred in San Francisco, showing what things are done there under cover of the late Fugitive Slave Law of that State:

On last Thursday morning, just before the sailing of the steamer Golden Gate, the usual quiet of Golden street, in this city, was disturbed by a most remarkable affair the thread of which seems as yet shrouded in mystery—probably in the mystery of iniquity.

It appears, as near as the facts have as yet been ascertained, that a coloured woman, named Louisa, had resided there for some time past, washing and cooking for several persons, and striving to make an honest living. She seems to have maintained a fair character in the neighbourhood. She had been a slave, however, and was brought to this country sometime in 1850, by Mrs. Reese, who keeps a boarding house on Dupont street. Louisa lived with Mrs. Reese for one year, when, owing to causes not necessary to relate, she left, agreeing to pay \$800 to Mrs. R. for the year's time, she still owed her.—Since the passage of the State fugitive slave law, Louisa, it is said, had heard various rumors that she would be sent back to Slavery. But she confided in the integrity of her old mistress, and took no pains to keep herself out of the way. She considered also that the reports, if from the family, were only intended to stimulate her to pay the \$800—two hundred, or more, of which she had already paid, and she was laboring successfully to secure the balance. Some flattering offers, or more properly decoys, had been presented, to induce her to return to the States, but she had not listened to them.

On the day before the steamer sailed, we are told, on what we consider reliable authority, that she was requested to go to Mrs. Reese's early on the next morning—that is, on the morning the steamer sailed. She did not go, but put on her wash-water and was proceeding as usual with her daily avocations, when five men rushed unexpectedly upon her, seized her, and after a vigorous resistance, in which her dress was nearly torn off, captured her and hurried her into a carriage, which was standing in the street adjacent, and drove speedily away. A Scotch woman who was near, witnessing the horrible plight of the coloured woman, ran to fetch her mutilated dress, but the carriage was beyond reach. The five men were armed with revolvers. A number, ready to secure the full value of the woman to any claimant, ran to the boat, but amid the denials, contradictions, and confusion of starting, nothing could be done. What adds to the mystery of the affair is that no process of law was observed. So far as we can learn, no warrant was obtained nor was the woman taken before any justice of the peace or judge of any court. It is said, however, but we know not how truly, that a certain official of the city led on the chivalrous attack.

Another matter of mystery is, Mrs. Reese, the proper person and claimant (or her daughter) to move an arrest according to law, assures a friend of ours that she neither knew of nor authorized the arrest.

Under the State fugitive slave law, two colored men who had been stewards on the Golden Gate were sent back to the States on the last trip. We suppose these were sent back according to law.

An account of another case, under the law, is given in the San Francisco Herald:

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—Justice Shepherd yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a mulatto woman, who was claimed as a fugitive from labor by T. T. Smith, of Jackson county, Missouri. She was brought to this country by the claimant, in 1850, and remained, together with a number of other slaves in his family, until a few days since, when she married a free negro and escaped. Her owner heard of her arrival here, and came down in search. Being informed that she was secreted on board the ship Flying Cloud, he applied for a warrant, by virtue of which she was arrested and brought before Justice Shepherd, by whom, on satisfactory proof of title, she was remanded to the custody of Mr. Smith, to be conveyed to the state of Missouri.

Pork Raising in West.

The Louisville Democrat has the following startling statistics of the swine business of the West:

Ohio, in 1850, produced	1,964,770 hogs.
Kentucky, do	2,861,163 do
Illinois, do	1,915,910 do
Indiana, do	2,263,770 do
Tennessee, do	3,114,111 do

Total 12,119,730
This is coming it pretty strong—half a hog to every man, woman and child in the Union;

but it is nothing to what we are threatened with at the next census in 1860. Here is a grand total of over twelve millions of swine from only five States, and these States not a quarter settled. If this is not going the whole hog, we should like to know what is.—Why, if these porkers were placed in a row, and a continuous line formed by placing the caudal appendage of the first in the mouth of the second, and so on through the entire millions, and taking no unfair advantage by untwisting the hanks, but allowing only four feet to each animal, there would be nine thousand one hundred and eighty-one and a half of continuous pork; or if Symmes' hole could be found, they would stretch quite through our globe from arctic to antarctic pole, leaving besides a handsome projection of over five hundred miles above the surface on each side; or, supposing the Atlantic to be three thousand miles broad, and the width of each pig to be but eighteen inches, a pig bridge of nearly five feet broad might connect New York and London—making a road broad enough for a neat land to tool a sloop through in handsome style. It is no joking matter, but a pretty serious and substantial fact. What we are coming to at this rate, no one can tell. This western country will become one vast hog pen if this thing continues to increase at this rate.

From the New York Tribune.

Slaves Free—Decision of Judge Payne.

PAINE, J.—This case came before me upon the writ of habeas corpus, issued to the respondent, requiring him to have the bodies of eight colored persons, lately taken from the steamer City of Richmond, and now confined in a house in this City, before me, together with the cause of their imprisonment and detention.

The respondent has returned to this writ, that the said eight colored persons are the property of his wife, Juliet Lemmon, who has been their owner for several years past, she being a resident of Virginia, a slaveholding State, and that by the Constitution and laws of that State they have been, and still are, bound to service as slaves; that she is now, with her said slave or property, in transit from Virginia to Texas, another slaveholding State and by the Constitution and laws of which she would be entitled to said slaves, and to their service; that she never had any intention of bringing, and did not bring them into this State to remain, or reside, but was passing through the harbor of New-York, on her way from Virginia to Texas, when she was compelled by necessity to touch or land, without intending to remain longer than was necessary. And she insists that said persons are not free, but are slaves as aforesaid, and that she is entitled to their possession and custody.

To this return the relator has put in a general demurrer. I certainly supposed, when this case was first presented to me, that as there could be no dispute about the facts, there would be no delay or difficulty in disposing of it.—But, upon the argument, the counsel for the respondent cited several cases which satisfied me that this case could not be decided until those had been carefully examined.

The principle which these cases tend more or less forcibly to sustain, is that if an owner of slaves is merely passing from one State with them, through a free State, into another slave State, without any intention of remaining, the slaves, while in such free State, will not be allowed to assert their freedom. As that is precisely the state of facts constituting this case, it becomes necessary to inquire whether the doctrine of these cases can be maintained upon general principles, and whether the law of this State does not differ from the laws of those States where the decisions were made.

I shall first consider whether those cases can be sustained upon general principles.

The first case of the kind which occurred was that of *Sewell's Slaves*, which was decided in Indiana, in 1829, by Judge Morris, and will be found reported in 3 Am. Jurist 364. The return to the habeas corpus stated that Sewell resided in Virginia, and owned and held slaves under the laws of that State; that he was emigrating with them to Missouri, and on his way was passing through Indiana, when he was served with the habeas corpus.

It, however, appeared on the hearing that Sewell was not going to Missouri to reside, but to Illinois, a State whose laws do not allow of Slavery. The Judge for this reason discharged the slaves. This case, therefore, is not in point, and would be entirely irrelevant to the present, were it not for a portion of the Judge's opinion, which was not called for by the case before him, but applies directly to the case now before me.

"By the law," he says, "of nature and of nations, (Vattel, 166,) and the necessary and legal consequences resulting from the civil and political relations subsisting between the citizens as well as the States of this Federal Republic, I have no doubt the citizen of a Slave State has a right to pass, upon business or pleasure, through any of the States attended by his slaves or servants; and while he retains the character and rights of a citizen of a Slave State, his right to retain his slaves would be unquestioned. An escape from the attendance upon the person of his master, while on a journey through a Free State, should be considered as an escape from the State where the master had a right of citizenship, and by the laws of which the service of the slave was due. The emigrant from one State to another might be considered prospectively as the citizen or resident of the State to which he was removing; and should be protected in the enjoyment of those rights he acquired in the State from which he emigrated, and which are recognized and protected by the laws of the State to which he is going. But this right I conceive cannot be derived from any provision of positive law."

The next case relied upon is *Willard vs. The People*, (4 Sacannon's Rep. 481) and which was decided in the State of Illinois in